SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, why the Ministry is not extending the benefit to those who purchased earlier? Now, today, if I buy a share and if I sell after one year, as per the new provisions of the current Budget, I do not pay income tax on that. But, those who mobilised through Mutual Funds do not get that benefit.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, though this question does not really specifically arise, but I must answer to it because we have said about capital gains. We have said that capital gains have not to be retrospectively, but prospectively from a certain date. If you invest, say, from 1st April, you invest for a year. We are examining why should not do it for all the previous years' investments that you have done. I am sure the hon. Member will appreciate that when we examined this, we had calculated that it was very possible that a lot investment, which has taken place in the last three or four years, could easily be dumped in the market, and that would result in a decline in the market. You please understand what I am saying. It should only be if you reinvest in capital market. Here again, we had calculated, and it was our assessment that my dear friend, the hon. Member could very easily sell his shares to me, and I could sell my shares to him. So, he would have booked his profit, and I would have booked my profit. But this kind of internal trading would not serve the purpose that we are trying to fulfil. I am sure the hon. Member understands this.

Decline in jobs in organised sector

*365. SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the financial years (2000-2002), there was a decline of 1.7 lakhs jobs in organised sector;

(b) whether this decline was the steepest in the last three decades;

(c) whether the falling trend has been consistent in the last four years especially in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Estimates of employment in the organised sector by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) place organized sector employment at 277.89 lakh as on March 31, 2001, compared with 279.60 lakh on March 31, 2000, indicating a decline of 1.71 lakh, or 0.61%, over that 12 month period.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The estimated organized sector employment in Jammu and Kashmir has registered an increase during the period 1998 to 2000.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has accepted that there is a decline of 1.7 lakh jobs in organized sectors in the last two years. The unemployment situation is alarming. It has assumed serious dimensions in the recent past across the country, particularly in the cities, and also in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern part of the country. I would like to ask the hon. Miister whether it is not a fact that according to the latest Economic Survey there has been decline in jobs to the tune of 47 lakhs, during the last five years. The hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to assure and promise to the nation that every year 10 million jobs would be created to meet the unemployment situation. If that be so, then, how come the decline in employment opportunities continues year after year! I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government of India is going to take to deal with this increasing unemployment trend.

Insofar as part 'b' of the same question is concerned, I had asked whether the decline in employment was the steepest in the last three decades. The hon. Minister has said, "No". So, I would like to ask in which decade and in which year the decline was the steepest, as that of 2001.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, there are a number of points that the hon. Member has drawn into the ambit of this question. I would endeavour to answer as many of them as I can. It is necessary to understand that the organized sector contributes only eight per cent of the total employment. The figures that have been given here are in respect of the organized sector. The unorganized sector contributes 92 per cent of the total employment. The decline has not been consistent. In fact, the decline has only been for one year in the organized sector. Here, I have the sectoral figures of growth. Fifty per cent of the GDP is contributed by services, by trade, hotels, restaurants, transport, storage, communication, financial insurance, etc. In this sector, from 1993-94 to 1999-2000, the growth in construction is 5.21 per cent; in trade, hotels and restaurants, it is 5.72 per cent; in transport, it is 5.53 per cent; in financial insurance, it is 5.40 per cent. So, the growth is there. There are certain sectors in which the growth is not there like, for example, in personnel services, there has been a decline. Growth in agriculture is static. But that does not necessarily imply that employment is declining, because employment is shifting to manufacturing and other areas. The second point that the hon. Member has raised is that the hon. Prime Minister had said that 10 million jobs would be created every year. Here, I would like to make it clear that it was not through organized sector alone. It was through both the sectors — organized and unorganised — through a number of activities that the Government have promoted. Let me quote what the hon. Prime Minister had declared on the basis of the manifesto of the National Democratic Alliance. He had clearly said, "Our new investment and institutional thrust to the agriculture, the self-employed, the unincorporated sector, infrastructure development, and housing will act as the vehicle for employment generation". And, this has worked, though the organized sector has declined marginally. The decline has been brought out of conscious policy decision following the consensus on right sizing the Government. The organized sector is essentially about governance.

The other thing that the hon. Member wanted to know was about the employment decline in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998. In 1995-96, the decline was 2.1 lakhs; in 1997-98, the decline was 3.7 lakhs. This was a larger figure, but I don't think the competition is about

in which year there was a larger figure. The essential concern is to continuously promote employment opportunity, not so much really as Government becoming a larger and larger employer. That will not work. But to create such an environment and climate that employment opportunity in particularly that which is not Governmental or organized sector continue to grow. And, there, I think, it is encouraging. It is not discouraging.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, again, I think, the hon. Minister has said that the decline had been only in the two years. According to the latest Economic Survey in 1997, the job employment was 282.44 lakh; in 1998, it was 281 lakhs; in 1999, it was again 281 lakhs; in 2000, it was 279 lakhs and in 2001, it was 277 lakhs. So, the decline has been there for the last five years. Then, so far as the second part of the question is concerned, which was with regard to Kashmir, I had asked whether the employment has increased or declined there. The hon. Minister has been kind enough to declare that there has been an increase in employment in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, I wonder whether there has been any increase. If that be so, which are the areas where there has been increase in employment, and what has been the quantum of increase. I don't think there has been any increase in employment in Jammu and Kashmir. At the same time, I would also like to take the opportunity that in Kashmir Valley, particularly, we are facing militancy during the past 13 years and insofar as the Government of India owned departments are concerned *i.e.* Telephone, Telecommunication, Radio, Doordarshan, banks — hundreds and thousands of posts are lying vacant. These posts have been freezed for more than a deade. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that while we are dealing with the militancy, and thousands and thousands of boys and girls are wanting to come into the mainstream, and one of the thing which can bring them into the mainstream is employment, should the Government of India, and particularly the Finance Minister, would think that this is an appropriate time to defreeze these posts so that employment is generated in Government-owned offices in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has touched two aspects. One is citing of certain figures relating to previous years.

Certainly, the hon. Member would appreciate that I cannot really comment on them because it is a multi-Ministry question. It goes into employment and labour, which really relate to another Ministry. I am not debating the question, but that is the reality. Insofar as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, Sir, I must share with the hon. Member the figures that have been provided to me, indicate that the estimated organised sector employment in Jammu and Kashmir as on 31st March, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001, were of the order of 2.17 lakhs, 2.18 lakhs, 2.19 lakhs and 2.02 lakhs, respectively. So, in one year it declined certainly. But in other years, there was a trend to show a growth. Is it enough? I don't think so. Certainly, the youths of Jammu and Kashmir, definitely, deserve greater employment opportunities; that is one of the difficulties of Jammu and Kashmir; I fully recognize that. I am entirely in agreement with what the hon. Member has said. We have to very consistently and very consciously move in this direction and to continuously encourage employment. Now, in some of the areas, employment opportunities have arisen like, in the Security Forces sector. But in banking, insurance, telecommunications, particularly, tourism, — I am sure the hon. Member will appreciate, if I might coin a phrase, 'that was really the pearl of Jammu and Kashmir' — for obvious reasons, which I don't have to cite, unfortunately, it has collapsed. It was the largest employer. On an average, one tourist arrival anywhere in the country provides direct or indirect employment to five or seven citizens. I think, so for as employment in Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, really a conscious revival of Tourism Industry in that State is an ..mediate answer for which we are committed, we endeavour to do it, and we will work as best as we can with the State Government in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am talking about defreezing of posts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री जसवंत सिंह: मैंने सुना नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Those posts have been defreezed for the past one decade. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री जसवंत सिंह: वह जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, I will answer that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I have a very ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, यूं मैं अलाऊ नहीं करूंगा I won't allow it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I think the issue of defreezing relates to the State Government. It is really a State Government issue. I can't encroach on their territory.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, what about Telecommunications, Radio, Banking etc.?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I was coming to it. But such aspects as are dealt by the Centre; I will consult all the concerned Ministries and fully examine and find an answer to this aspect also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 366.

उत्तरांचल में हवाई अड्डे

*366. **श्री हरीश रावत:** क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तरांचल में कितने हवाई अड्डे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन हवाई अड्डों से नियमित उड़ानें उपलब्ध हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस राज्य के हवाई अड्डों में से एक का विस्तार करके वहां से नियमित यात्री उड़ानें शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री सैयद शाहनवाज़ हुसैन): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण उत्तरांचल राज्य में देहरादून तथा पंतनगर हवाई अड्डों का रखरखाव करता है।